AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12 line 34 with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 2a shows a perspective view of one embodiment of the handle as a flap 200 extending from the chassis or sidewall. The flap 200 is, generally, a stratum disposed adjacent to the chassis 41 or sidewall 33 such that, during application or removal, the fingers of the wearer or caregiver may be inserted under, into, or through a gap 210 formed between the chassis 42 or sidewall 33 and said stratum. While not limited in theory, the flap 200 allows the individual applying or removing the pull-on 20 to cup the flap between the fingers and palm or encircle the flap by fingers and thumb.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13 line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

The unitary construction of FIG. 2b entails a stratum 250 of the material, either a lamina or laminate, comprising the belt zone extending beyond the waist edge 15, 16 that is folded radially away from the wearer-facing surface and welded. The resulting flap 200 should form a gap 210 ~~be~~ of an effective length such that a wearer may easily engage the flap with his or her fingers. The effective length is the length of the flap 200 measured on the garment-facing surface from the waist edge 15 to the lower end 220 of the flap 200. Ideally, the effective length should be from about 10 mm to about 50 mm. Most preferably, the effective length is from about 20 mm to about 30 mm. Preferably, the flap 200 is welded to the backsheet 22 of the pull-on 20 in order to keep the flap snug against the backsheet 22 when the flap 200 is not engaged by the wearer. Furthermore, the weld prevents the flap 200 from unfolding; thus, preserving the integrity of the handle. The flap 200 may have a lateral weld 205, which runs substantially laterally along the pull-on 20 and is generally in proximity to the waist edge 15, and/or a longitudinal weld 260, which runs substantially longitudinally along the pull-on 20 and are generally in proximity to the distal longitudinal edges of the flap 200. If a lateral weld is absent, the flap 200 may be cut along the waist edge 15 and through to the hingepoint 240. The cut may extend over the complete lateral width of the flap 200 or a portion of the lateral width of the flap 200. The cut should have sufficient width to allow

penetration of the wearer's fingers so that the flap 200 may be encircled by the wearer's hand. The cut may further extend over a portion of the flap 200 to yield a shaped handle.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13 line 29 with the following amended paragraph:

The multiple construction of FIG. 2c entails a discrete stratum 250 that is welded to the garment-facing surface of the backsheet 22 at a connection point 230. The connection point 230 is the location on the pull-on diaper 20 where the flap is welded. The connection point 230, as shown in FIG. 2c, is ideally located adjacent to the waist edge 15. The connection point 230 may exist anywhere on the pull-on diaper 20 limited only such that the flap may be engaged by the wearer. The connection point 230 may also be on the wearer-facing surface of the pull-on diaper 20 with the resulting flap 200 extending over the waist edge and away from the garment-facing surface of the backsheet 22. The flap 200 should form a gap 210 ~~be~~ of an effective length, as described above, such that a wearer can easily engage the flap 200 with his or her fingers. Ideally, the effective length should be from about 10 mm to about 50 mm. Most preferably, the effective length is from about 20 mm to about 30 mm. The flap 200 is welded to the pull-on 20 in order to keep the flap snug against the garment-facing surface of the backsheet when the flap 200 is not engaged by the wearer and to prevent the flap 200 from unfolding during use. The flap 200 may have a lateral weld 205, which runs substantially laterally along the pull-on 20 and is generally in proximity to the waist edge 15, and/or a longitudinal weld 260, which runs substantially longitudinally along the pull-on 20 and are generally in proximity to the distal longitudinal edges of the flap 200. If no lateral weld 205 exists, the flap 200 should be constructed so that the flap 200 may be encircled by the wearer's hand. Ideally, if no lateral weld 205 exists, the flap 200 may be of a substantially hyperbolic shape as shown in FIG. 2d.